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# MARYLAND

DEVOTED TO  
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,



# FARMER:

LIVE STOCK  
and RURAL ECONOMY.

Vol. XXII. BALTIMORE, OCTOBER, 1885. No. 10.

## OCTOBER THOUGHTS FOR FARMERS.

We have lately reflected that perhaps our farmers might prefer a few monthly thoughts upon general cultivation of the various crops and the real outlook for the interests of those we cater for, rather than longer follow the old calendar system of monthly work on the Farm and in the Garden. At least, for a time, there is a variation from sameness, and we have adopted the change, hoping it will prove to the advantage of our readers.

The summer is passed, and the harvest has ended, and we can now well look over the past and reasonably calculate the loss or gain our country has made during the season. It is true that our sympathies have been enlisted for those comparatively few who have suffered from drought, hail storms, cyclones; etc.; but the great mass of our country people have cause for much thankfulness in the luxuriant crops of the year and the favorableness of the seasons. It is an admitted fact that there has been a decided falling off in the wheat crop, but the difference in the price will make up the deficiency between a full crop and a meager one. Had our country produced its usual crop, with the surplus of that of 1884, remaining on hand, the price of this great grain crop would have been merely nominal. As it is wheat is below its actual worth and those who are able to hold it and keep it out of the hands of speculators, will find their reward. This is not our

opinion alone, but the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. N. J. Colman, who has the best of opportunities to form a proper judgment on this matter, has uttered similar advice and caution to our agricultural community.

The corn crop this year, owing to the favorable season and increased area, will probably be the largest ever made in the United States.

This crop has been generally saved and has well matured and yielded by *estimation* very heavily. The price of the same will naturally be low in the markets, hence the growers will likely follow our oft repeated advice, send the most of it to market on the hoof or in the carcasses of meat-animals, thus getting a living price for this King of all crops, by saving transportation, keeping at home its best part—the manure—and thus not robbing the land as has been usual, and thereby benefitting the whole people in furnishing better meats at slightly lower rates. It will have the effect also of stimulating the breeding of improved stock, which is an end most desirable in husbandry—the *breaking up the old system of special crops, and leading to diversifying products*, or in a word, “not putting all your fish in the same pan.” Let this be the lesson from this huge corn-crop.

We may also congratulate the growers of Tobacco, upon the fulness of the growth, its products, the earliness of its ripening and the favorable weather with which it has been blessed in curing. We consider this crop now safe and only requiring

judgment in the future curing for its color, smell and texture—without which it is a *weed* and but few so poor as to do it reverence. But when it has aroma, the color and toughness of a dog-skin glove, and its natural sweetness, it will command at all times high prices, and be to the multitude of smokers and chewers “*ajoy forever.*” But little is now to be done save to secure the corn crop, attend to the stock and see that they want nothing to help their comfort and put on fat against the demands of the rigors of winter.

Frost may soon be expected and though the pastures are full and fresh-looking, yet the grass is growing daily deficient in nutritive qualities, therefore we advise you to supplement the deficiency by free use of young corn, fruit and vegetables and other varieties of diet. It is the only way to keep stock healthy, growing and thriving, *diversity and abundance of food*, and it is in the end the only true economical way.

Wheat seeding is nearly over and yet in some localities it is just beginning. We have but little to add to our former formulas for the seeding of this crop. But will here condense in a few words what has from time to time been spread over a great multitude pages. Let the land be well cultivated, put in perfect order, and if not rich, use some fertilizer adapted to your soil and this crop, from a knowledge gained by your own experience. Select good, pure seed, soak it well in strong brine, with sulphur or copperas added. Dry it in lime or plaster, so as to pass the drill tubes; if dried in lime it should be sown the same day. It will not hurt to remain in the soak for days, and put in by drills, and if the land is loose, roll it well, if not, leave it with the drill. Sow one bushel of plaster and three of salt per acre over all and leave the rest to a wise Providence.

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A flock of twenty-five hens, well cared for, is more profitable than one hundred hens that are made to shift for themselves.

### EDITORIAL LETTER, No. 3.

The State of Maine for summer visitors equals the State of Florida for winter visitors. From the White Mountains to the Island of Mt. Desert, all the places of interest command an extensive patronage from the dwellers in cities of a warmer latitude. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and a host of more Southern places contribute to swell the number who seek the Pine Tree State, for the cool breezes and the fresh life which comes to them there. Getting tired of the Sea Shore, we left for a few days recreation amid the mountains, and here we are at this interesting and wonderful resort—the Poland Spring House—which is eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, in the midst of magnificent scenery and commanding one of the most beautiful views to be found on the Atlantic coast. Its invigorating atmosphere, together with the famous Poland Spring water, render it a most charming spot for travelers in search of pleasure or for invalids in search of health. The Poland Spring House is itself a fine, extensive Hotel, having a front of 400 feet, with a broad piazza 650 feet in length! This is only the main building. In a separate building are extensive bowling alleys, billiard rooms etc. It is first class in every respect, and being only about 25 miles to the north of the city of Portland is of easy access from all quarters. At this writing its visitors number between 300 and 400, who all seem to be enjoying themselves, and are contented with the attention bestowed upon them. This Hotel has a large farm attached to it which interested us so much that we shall take the opportunity to speak of some of its characteristics hereafter.

On Sunday morning no religious services were held at the Hotel, but the proprietor furnished carriages to accommodate about fifty of the guests who desired to visit the Shaker Meeting House in Poland, which



is about four miles distant; and having some curiosity to see the Shakers' mode of worship we helped to make up the number. The meeting house was filled and many remained outside, as there was not even standing room within. The services were quite lengthy, the singing, marching and dancing occupying more than half the time; the singing was monotonous, the marching very deliberate, and the dancing mostly of a very formal and sedate character. About sixty men, women and children joined in the dance; they all looked *sad*; but appeared sincere in their mode of worship. This community was once a very large and prosperous society, and their goods with those of similar establishments in New Hampshire were well known all over our country. Their agricultural and horticultural products commanded the very best prices and their medicinal herbs were recognized as of the very best quality. Their numbers have become very much reduced, however, and at present they are not in a very flourishing condition. The driver of our coach suggested that the only way to replenish their family would be to get married, which is at war with their whole system of doctrine. They have a large farm and some valuable buildings. Many people make the mistake of supposing Shakers and Quakers to be the same; but the two sects are in no respect similar in mode of worship, or in their habits of thought, or their doctrines. The Shakers seem to be dying out gradually; but the Quakers on the other hand seem to be rather increasing in this State of Maine, if the information from general reports may be relied upon. We have in this connection met with an appropriate extract from the *Boston Herald*, which shows the many changes that have taken place in the customs of "Friends," as the Quakers prefer to be called.

Of late years there have been numerous radical changes in the customs of the

Friends, many of which have either been modified or abandoned entirely. A spirit of progress and a more liberal sentiment have been developed almost the opposite of the bigotry and sectarianism that were once shown. It was only a few years ago that the Quakers did not believe in attending meetings of other denominations for fear of losing their identity; now their attendance at evangelical churches is a common occurrence, and they raise no objections to their preachers supplying the pulpits of other sects. Once by their rules of discipline they prohibited vocal and instrumental music; now, singing, with accompanying instruments, intersperses their devotional services. Once they did not believe in speaking in their meeting unless "moved by the spirit;" now they disregard any supernatural revelation, and permit one to speak when he chooses. Tombstones are now erected over their dead where once they were forbidden, and costly caskets are used where formerly unpainted and the plainest of coffins contained their earthly remains. Once the face was cleanly shaved and the hair allowed to grow long; now the full length beard is common, and the hair is cropped as close as one chooses to wear it. Many of their peculiarities in speech and costume, which were once so rigidly enforced, have been done away with. One now seldom sees the Quaker garb of yore, with the regulation broad-brimmed hat and drab sugar-scoop bonnet; still, at the same time, they retain their simplicity of dress, and it is not always without distinctive characteristics. The use of *thee* and *thou*, which peppered their language, is rarely, if ever, heard in conversation, and seems to have been discarded generally. No class of people enjoy more esteem in our communities than the Friends. They are a very kind-hearted and benevolent people, taking care of their own destitute and distressed, always sharp in their business transactions, avoiding litigation, and generally noted for their integrity and many virtues. Paupers and criminals among them are something unknown. Once they ignored politics; now they never show the least hesitation to talk as freely as anybody for "the best candidate" who is up for an office.

As a whole, the above may be considered as the improvements, or the changes, which have taken place, or are now in the pro-

gramme for the Friends of the rising generation.

We have been led into a long dissertation on this subject from our Sunday morning excursion, and the length of our letter and the passage of time remind us that the limit has come for this communication; so, good bye MARYLAND FARMER, for the present.

W.

*Poland Spring House, Maine.*

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### NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

At an early day we advocated the renewal of the Exposition at New Orleans in some form, believing that it would be a great benefit to the country at large. We were glad to meet at the great New England Fair, lately held in Bangor, the Hon. J. B. Ham, of Maine, and the Hon. J. B. Mead, of Vermont, who were taking a great interest in the forthcoming Exposition at New Orleans, called the "North, Central and South American Exposition."

It is a significant fact in connection with the former Exposition, that the most ready purchasers of Northern machinery were from the Central and South American States, and these same countries were the most eager to appropriate all the best improvements in manufactures, as well as to secure at any cost the best productions of our skilled labor.

These countries are naturally allied to us, by their situation and by a general similarity of their institutions and forms of Government; and it will require but a moderate degree of attention to divert the vast degree of trade—which is now towards Europe—to our own land. The statistics show that out of \$475,000,000 of imports these Countries obtain only about \$75,000,000 from the United States, the \$400,000,000 being imported from Europe. The great field open here for the people of our country needs the cultivation which this new Exposition is designed to give, and one of us can estimate the re-

sults which will flow from it. Out of \$479,000,000 of exports from these countries the United States takes barely \$168,000,000, while other countries absorb the lions share. To change this, and bring to the United States the great body of this trade, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$1000,000,000, is the aim of this new Exposition. New Orleans has in her hands now one of the best means of aiding in the accomplishment of this work; but to enable her to do it more effectually, the aid of every enterprising man in our country should be fully and generously bestowed upon her. New Orleans cannot do this work alone; nor should she be asked to do it, while every city on our Seaboard from Maine to Texas will reap the benefits; and every manufacturing village in New England, New York, the South and the West will receive a portion of the energy that such a stream of \$1,000,000,000, in its ebb and flow, must bring to us.

We believe the present Exposition will have many more elements of success than the previous one, and that the results will be much greater and of more permanent a character than the previous one. We heartily commend it to the good will and active patronage of our people, confident that with proper enterprise, they will be repaid a hundred fold for every worthy exhibit they make in this new Exposition.

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### Hog Cholera in the West.

A very malignant form of hog cholera threatens great damage to the hog interests of Taylor county, Iowa. It does its work in twenty-four hours. It affects its victim in a horrible manner. The joints become stiff, the flanks hollow, the hide shrivels up and the rotten flesh drops piecemeal from about the head and legs. Thirty counties in Kansas are infected by hog cholera, and this year the losses will reach \$100,000.

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The National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association will hold its twelfth annual convention at Chicago, Nov. 10 to 14.



## EDITOR MD. FARMER:

The three acre lot in which the sowed corn was just coming up during your Fourth of July trip to Kent, has reached the proper point for saving for fodder, and, as the quantity surprised me, it may interest you and your readers to know how much feed can be raised per acre on good land. This prompts me to tell you something about the treatment of the land. A year ago this month the lot was covered with a dressing of coarse manure, such as is made from corn stalks, straw, weeds, &c.; but not passing through the animal. This was done with the hope of reviving the declining timothy, which was giving place to sedge, weeds, &c. The effect of the application was plainly seen during the fall; but this spring, a rank growth of chess and other weeds indicated but a poor show for grass, and being a firm believer in turning under vegetable matter that will convert a mass of sand and clay into a productive soil, this rank growth was turned under early in June, while in a green state, and on the inverted sod the corn was sowed.

At first it made but slow progress and I thought it would be a failure, as it had done some years before, when the experiment was tried on a poor field, impervious to air and water. You well remember on July the Fourth it was only a few inches above ground. After the roots reached the fermenting weeds, &c., it seemed to take new life and grew rapidly; no doubt finding the soil rich in carbonic acid, the great plant food formed from the weeds, which also rendered the soil loose and open, admitting a full supply of air and moisture with the ammonia and nitric acid.

September the first I commenced cutting, and for curiosity selected three spots, the best, medium, and poorest ten square feet I could find, had it cut and carefully weighed. If the experiment was a fair trial, I calculate I had 52 tons of green fodder on the three acres. As it is likely that three-fourths of this is water, I have as dry fodder 13 tons of starch, sugar and woody matter with a mite of mineral matter taken from the soil. Hence this supply of food has taken from the air by the power of corn roots, which transforms water, carbonic acid and nitrogen into organic matter, and in a condition to be transformed by the animal into blood, flesh and fat. If this soil had been in the condition

it was in a few years ago, there would have been little show for animal food. A stiff, compact mass of sand and clay, will not grow anything without a soil; hence I say, as I have said so often before in your valuable journal, turn under all the vegetable matter possible without waiting to pass it through the animal. It will prove a manure and the farmer will not be disappointed with his fertilizers, as is so often the case when applied on land not in trim for them to act in harmony.

The corn crop of Kent is a fine one and without doubt I have the best I have ever had; although this is the fourth year in corn in succession. The continued application of coarse manure has elevated the soil, bringing it into a porous and water drinking one, instead of, as formerly, keeping it on the surface to be evaporated, leaving a sun burnt clay, shutting out air and moisture.

A. P. S.

Rock Hall, Md.

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**AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.**


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Agricultural Societies in the institution of their annual exhibitions, have the highest benefit of the farmers at heart, and much good could undoubtedly be accomplished if they were all conducted under proper regulations. The assembling together of the families of the farmers of a county, or a smaller extent of territory associating together in social intercourse brings its benefits, the exhibition and comparison of different products of the soil stimulates to activity in the line of agricultural pursuits; the discussion of methods and means employed becomes a means of agricultural education to every farmer who is disposed to make use of the opportunities thus offered.

All this comes within the proper scope of an agricultural fair, but much as it is to be regretted hardly satisfies the societies of the present day, and so some other special attraction must be employed to draw the masses in and fill the coffers of the treasury. It is a lamentable fact that most of the societies of the day lend encouragement by way of sale of privileges to every catch penny affair that comes along, even if it savors very strongly of direct gambling. Nor is that all; even some of the older societies, notably that of New York, which has claimed exemption from the contama-

nating effects of pure horse racing, has been selling privileges for the sale of ice cream, fruits and nuts, dinners, cigars, tobacco and lager beer, and for the latter receiving over \$1,100. This is no new thing for that State. Some years since we were in attendance at the Western New York exhibition, at Rochester, and were surprised and disgusted at the sight presented to view. Under the grand-stand, which was an enormous structure, nearly the entire space was devoted to the sale of lager beer and wine, and was kept lively by the calls of those who were the patrons of the place. It is a very poor recommendation to any agricultural society to be compelled to resort to the sale of privileges of dealing in intoxicants for the purpose of putting money into its treasury, not only from such sale, but from a class of individuals that come there for no other purpose than the indulgence of an appetite that they can gratify upon the grounds.

At the last session of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, a law was passed prohibiting the leasing of any portion of the grounds for the sale of spirituous liquors, the running of pool wheels or any games of chance whatever, on penalty of losing their annual appropriation. What effect will be produced by this action remains to be seen, if it secures exemption from these evils it will be well, if it does not, it will afford opportunity for further legislation.

WM. H. YEOMANS.

Columbia, Conn.

#### The Agricultural Colleges and the Recent Convention at Washington.

The recent convention at the Department of Agriculture, originated in the recognition by the commissioner, of "the importance of a closer and more intimate association of the different Agricultural colleges and other industrial and educational institutions with the Department."

It is much to the credit of the colleges, that the strongest friends of the agricultural colleges of the country are those who know most about them. Where they lack the sympathy and support of farmers themselves, it is generally the result of misapprehensions or absolute ignorance of the facts. Some colleges have overcome just such opposition by judicious methods of making their work and their workers bet-

ter known to the people. These colleges are well established in the educational system of the country, and are becoming constantly a more and more important part of it. Their interests are common with the interests of American farming, and are promoted by meetings like the Washington convention "called for the purpose of forming a bond of union and of sympathy, between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges of the country."—Extract from a letter of Henry E. Alvord, in *Colman's Rural World*.

#### TRANSPLANTING IN SPRING AND FALL.

Owing to excessive drought, hundreds of spring-planted things have passed away. Shall this be an argument for fall planting? Yes, and no. Yes, if we are willing to believe that fall is at least as good as spring; no, if we ever expect to get complete immunity from all loss in planting trees. It must be remembered that trees die after transplanting for want of moisture. They die out. Trees die in winter and in summer that have not been transplanted, just the same as if they had been, if the moisture does not get into the branches as fast as it dries out. A transplanted tree has a worse chance in this respect than one not transplanted.

First because it has lost some of its roots; secondly, because the earth does not set as tightly against the roots as before; for, no matter how well a tree may be transplanted, some of the roots will not be in close contact with the earth, and then it may as well not have that much root, for the root must be in close contact with the earth before it can get any moisture from it. It is for this reason that very often a tree with "splendid" roots, and "well planted" will die before one that has poor roots; the very thick mass preventing the earth from getting close in around each one. A fall-planted tree has this great advantage, that the heavy rains have a tendency to carry the earth in and around the roots, while the low temperature following is unfavorable to any excessive evaporation from the branches. The only enemy to be feared is excessively cold and drying winds.

In spring planting we not only have the difficulty of packing the earth well in



among the roots, but have the possibility of heat and drought immediately following. Aside from these theoretical reasonings, the experience of the last few seasons has been very favorable to the success of fall planting. As early as it can be done in the fall the better. Another lesson of the season relates to watering in dry time; water will not supply the place of shortened roots or of soil ill-packed in, but it is some good to the roots that can reach the earth. But the chief trouble is that people seldom commence to water till the tree is in a dying condition, and when it is too late to be of any service.

The intelligent waters before the plant needs it badly, this is one of the gardener's arts that a stupid fellow can never learn, and which, after all, can only be well taught by experience. And in watering it is rather an injury than a benefit to pour the water on the surface. This compacts the earth, and it dries out sooner than if not watered. But if a basin be made about the tree, water poured in, and as soon as the water soaks away the soil filled in again lightly—not pressed in—such watering is a great benefit. Again, pruning is a great help to a tree suffering from drought after transplanting. If, with the care in watering or otherwise, some branches do not push into growth freely, cut them back at once.—*Gardeners' Monthly*.

#### OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 5.—In the case of horses, the "beautiful," does not constitute a unique type, as such is essentially subordinate to utility, confusion on these points has led to many errors. That which can be a merit in one horse, is a defect in another. To be useful, a horse ought to present to the rearer, a combination of those qualities, appropriate to the service for which it is intended to be employed. That animal will be the most "beautiful," which corresponds best by its form, or points to the special ends for which it is destined. Like the dress of the Vicar of Wakefield's wife. Farmers require a type of animal uniting somewhat that of the saddle, and the draught horse. The latter, as compared with the former, must be higher, while at the same time possessing more of body downwards, and more voluminous muscles. The horse adopted for the heavy cavalry.

is not a bad type of what the farmer requires. It represents more weight and more considerable power of traction. It is not rapidity of movement, but strength, that is demanded in a farm horse. The Percheron is the type of the light draught horse, uniting rapidity of movement to power of draught. It possesses beauty in its relative corpulence.

Now the *boulonnaise* race of horse, is the type *par excellence* of a farm animal; to the good points and dash of the Percheron, it possesses the requisite muscular development, expressive of force. Possessing a mass of muscle naturally detracts from its symmetrical unity. But there is gracefulness in this mass or force. The head is relatively small, and the physiognomy gentle and intelligent. Now no matter what may be the color of the horse, the brilliancy of the shade, and the shining of the coat, are ever indicative of good health and an energetic constitution.

It is essential to bear in mind, there is a tendency on the Continent to confound light and heavy draught horses. In other words, an inclination to infuse some *boulonnaise* or Flemish blood into the Percheron or Norman breeds. And this explains why Flemish horses are now receiving so much attention from exporters. The difference in what may be called the volume of the horse, depends chiefly on the circumstances in which it is placed. The Flammand horse, is common to Belgium and the Ardennes. It has been incorrectly asserted, that the Flemish and Boulogne horses, are the same. Both are the expression of their peculiar agricultural regions. The more humid climate of Flanders, has developed a horse, voluminous and relatively gigantic. It is often 64 to 66 inches high. The head, is rather large in proportion to its corpulence, the eye, small and sparkling, and the shoulder, short, the haunches, are low, and strongly covered with muscles; the limbs are large, and coated with coarse as well as abundant hair; the skin, is thick; the feet, large and frequently flat. The outlines are thick and fleshy. In traction, the efficacy of the animal is more by mass than by vigor. The Flemish horse is accused of being flabby, or nerveless, and to possess the drawback of a lymphatic temperament.

But the latter is due to aqueous food and humid climate. However, when the Flem-

mish horse is well supplied with oats, or a hardening diet, it approaches more and more the Boulogne. The admixture of a few drops of blood of the latter, would equalize the races. The *boulonaise* horse, from the centre of the region whence it takes its name—Boulogne—Sur-Mer, is so precocious in its development, that it can be employed in agricultural operations at the early age of eighteen months. At five years its development is complete; it is then large, short and corpulent; more athletic and agile, than one would be inclined generally to think. The fillies are generally kept in the country, and colts are sent to Normandy. But the emigrations to the latter region, do not take place directly, nor till the colts are aged two to three years; they leave Boulogne when aged six months, and are kept in the south of Picardy till two years old, when they are sent forward to Chaux, Dreux and Chartres—the region of the Percherons. In Normandy, the emigrants receive a substantial diet of oats, which imparts them fire and lightness. They here become in time, the type called “large Percherons,”—but not true Percherons, a difference that purchasers of imported horses ought to note carefully. In a dryish climate, and subjected to a liberal regimen of oats, there is nothing to prevent a good breed of farm-horses being produced, by a mixture of Flemish and Percheron blood.

Last season the low price of sugar suggested the idea, could it not be utilized in stock feeding as is molasses. The price of sugar is now higher, but there is no indication that it will so continue. German agriculturists have employed sugar in cattle feeding since sometime, and Dr. Marcker, has made known the results of experiments, undertaken by M. Limmermann. The sugar was given to sheep, pigs and calves, tied up for fattening. The sheep received a commencing feed of 9 ounces, increasing to 12 ounces daily. The animals accepted the augmentation with something like repugnance. After six weeks the lot was weighed, those on the sugar diet, had increased in weight above the lot not so fed, only by five ounces of flesh, per head, per week, against 37 ounces of sugar consumed. This was paying too high a price for the gold. In point of quality of meat, there was no perceptible difference between the lots.

With pigs the result was different. The same quantity of sugar during a similar period, was administered; the pigs increased in weight by a total, over the rival lot, of 42 pounds. Calves received three and a half ounces per day, increasing to ten and a half ounces; the feed provoked very serious diarrhoea and the experiment was stopped. The conclusion thus far seems to be, that with pigs, something may be economically done, by the employment of low priced sugar for feeding purposes.

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## AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND,

ED. MARYLAND FARMER:

*Dear Sir:*—Having just returned from England the place of my nativity, after an absence of 15 years and spending about two months in London and the suburbs. I thought some of my observations might be profitable to your readers. The changes which have taken place are wonderful. On the farm at East Ham, which I run successfully for years, the stables and buildings are turned into works-shops, and the land is occupied by rows of houses, and London is spreading her skirts over the scene where the plough-boy used to sing his song alone, and rural life was undisturbed only 25 years ago. Capital and scientific agriculture have been strained to their utmost tension to contend with the importing of grain and produce from the United States and the Continent, duty free. This is exemplified at Rainham, which is 12 miles out from White Chapell. There a dear old friend of mine has passed away, but Mr. H. Swan, the manager, entertained me very cordially. We went together over the old familiar farms, some seven hundred acres, divided into four or five homesteads. Surely this place alone would well repay any American farmer to visit and examine, for where there used to be work for about one hundred horses they have now reduced the animals to one-half, and have five traction engines instead. Three to work on the road like heavy teams, hauling large wagons of manure and taking off produce. The other two engines are John Fowler & Co.'s steam plow gear, one of which is at each end of the field, and they operate by a wire rope to which a four-breasted plough, or any other implement can be attached.



The crops can vie with any other place in the world and Mr. Swan has had the honor of some fine medals conferred upon him for excellency of cultivation and production. The price of farm laborers is certainly increased, because, as it surely must ever be, the squeezing on every corner has sent so many off to the other countries; yet many more want to come. On Bedford Shore, for instance, the home of my birth, there are plenty of good, well behaved, experienced farm laborers, who are looking with dread upon the coming winter and hard times, whose wages would not average more than 15 shillings per week, and yet they cannot get full employment at that, besides they are paying rent, firing, &c. One of these will do more work at almost anything of farming than do two farm hands in this country. Not that I would depreciate American help, but, it is just as easy to them, because they *know how*. I have a farmer's son with me, and my advice to him is to work here quietly for a while and see the difference, and when you pick out the best of both sides, then discard what is worthless wherever it is.

One thing before I close I would like to mention, that from Glasgow to London, and from thence on to South end, it is one vast garden and pasture, wheat cannot be grown for 32 shillings per quarter of eight bushels, yet they all grow it, because they must have a rotation of crops, and they need the straw. I saw a crop of onions, about nine acres, grown after wheat, which will yield about nine tons to the acre. They were as regular all over the ground as if placed by hand, and just room enough to walk carefully without treading upon them, and yet the owner could readily give a pound to any one who could gather a hat full of weeds off the whole piece. Such is a pure sample of English agriculture. May we go and do likewise.

Sept. 14th, 1885.

J. COBB.

#### A Champion Apple Tree.

P. H. Hoyt, at North Chatham, N. Y., has an apple tree that measures 10½ feet in circumference 4½ feet above ground. The limbs extend 25 feet each way from the body. One year he picked 19 barrels of apples from the tree and six more lying on the ground.

#### DEER CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

The September meeting of this club was held at the residence of Judge James D. Watters, near Thomas' Run, on Saturday, September 19th.

The topic selected by Judge Watters for discussion was "Grass Crops."

Judge Watters said that the grass crop is one of the most important in our system of farming. Land set in grass will not wash. As much land should be kept in grass as possible, either for pasture or mowing. The land cultivated should be made rich enough to make a small quantity do. For instance if you want 300 barrels of corn, it is better to raise it on 15 acres than on 30.

Instead of putting fertilizers on the wheat crop to help the grass, Judge Watters thought the plan should be reversed, and that fertilizers of all kinds should be put on the grass a year or two before it is plowed for wheat or corn. He said he had never put out manure where the results were as satisfactory as when applied to grass. The grass shades the manure and keeping it moist the heat decomposes the manure more rapidly. To make land rich you must get grass to grow, and this must be considered where live stock is an important feature in farming. You can't have first-class pasture on land that is plowed every few years. If you desire to have permanent pasture you must manure until you get a growth of blue or natural grass, the two being, he thought, identical. This blue grass will come of itself if you make land rich. For cultivated grasses he relies on clover, timothy and orchard grass.

R. John Rogers said timothy should be cut when the seed are formed, which is when the blossom is about to be shed. It should be put up as green as possible, and be well cured to make it keep. Clover should be cut when the heads begin to turn brown, and should be saved without getting it wet. It should be well dried before being raked into winrows. Hay tedders are indispensable in curing hay.

Samuel M. Lee said that grass is the foundation of all improvement in land. Without grass, no stock; without stock, no manure; without manure, no grain. Blue grass grows naturally on our lands, but timothy and clover are both valuable. Orchard grass has little value as a hay crop.



It is not well to hurry hay unduly to the mow. It should be cut at the right time and well cured, to obtain it in greatest perfection.

Rev. C. D. Wilson remarked that he had no practical knowledge of grass crops, but the Scriptures say that all flesh is grass. He preferred it in the shape of beef, or in the shape of humanity. He has heard of people who were as green as grass, but there seems to be a part of the country where the grass is blue. Then there is Havre de Grace, coup de grace and grass-widows. That was all he knew about grasses.

J. M. Street said his observation led him to the belief that grass is the foundation of farming. He also observed that growing grass and cutting and selling hay had enabled many farmers to buy cattle and fatten them on grass who could not otherwise have done so.

R. Harris Archer thought a farmer ought not to make hay a specialty but should have some of the best hay to sell every year. It requires great skill to make hay. Cecil county hay, he said, is much better than Harford hay, because it is cut before it gets too ripe. It will not injure wheat to let it get dead ripe, and when our farmers are cutting their wheat is time they should be cutting their hay. He thought it well enough to have a patch of orchard grass, but no more. He had seen blue grass sowed in 1871 which is now a beautiful sod.

John H. Janney spoke in favor of orchard grass. It comes early and if you have enough stock to keep it from growing woody it makes excellent pasture all the time. He regarded clover as the greatest fertilizer we have. If you can grow clover and have lime convenient there is no necessity for land ever to become impoverished. From observation he does not value blue grass as highly as some people do, from the fact that it don't stand the drought like timothy or orchard grass. If orchard grass is mowed when in blossom it makes excellent hay. It can be sowed to advantage with clover, as it comes in at the same time. Timothy should not be cut too early, but before the seed get ripe, when the bloom is falling. Hay should not be dried too much, but dried so that when you take up a wisp you can twist it without breaking it.

Wm. Webster thought a variety of grasses more profitable to the farmer than any one single grass. If near a market he would

raise pure timothy. The Deer Creek Club is engaged in diversified farming and it is more profitable to the members to sow timothy, orchard grass and clover. It is better to sow the three, because one may fail, but all are not likely to fail. Green grass will come without sowing whenever the land is rich enough. Farmers don't pay enough attention to grass. When they buy seed corn or seed wheat they select them with great care and pay a little more than the market price, but when they want grass seed they trust to their commission merchant to select it for them. Cattle will put on more fat and get more solid on green grass than on new pasture.

John Moores said he believed in grass, and would advise farmers to keep their land in grass as long as they can. Timothy and orchard grass do not make a sod like our natural grass does. For improving soil nothing equals clover. When you fail to get a set of clover it seems to put the land back for years. Clover is a renovator of the soil. We could farm without any bought fertilizers, he believed, if we would stick to clover. Comparing the relative profit of grazing cattle and cutting hay, Mr. Moores said: Suppose it takes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land to fatten a bullock. Such land would yield 2 tons of hay to the acre. This would give 5 tons, which, at \$14 a ton, would amount to \$70. He did not know how a farmer could get \$70 out of a bullock. He advised putting fertilizers on grass, if you have a good, strong sod and not wait until the grass runs out and then be compelled to plow and reset it. That is the way to make a farm rich. If you want to put a field in corn in 1887, you will raise more corn by putting on fine bone now, besides giving you two years more pasture. Large crops of corn cannot be raised without sod.

James Lee also regarded grass as the foundation of good farming. He liked the natural or blue grass. It takes some time for it to amount to anything after you sow it. Five years ago he sowed Kentucky blue grass seed with wheat; about a bushel to the acre. He could not see much of it until this year. Now the field is covered with a sod like a thick carpet. On about one acre no seed was sowed and although all the field had been covered with stable manure there is not one-half as much grass where no seed was sowed as on the rest of the field. Stock

will eat timothy better if cut when ripe.—*Egis and Intelligencer.*

### ENSILAGE.

The silo has come to stay. Its full value is not yet half appreciated. Those who feed hay and other dry forage can never compete with the men who feed on ensilage.

Green grass is the natural food of our domestic animals. Ensilage is the best substitute for green grass—in fact it may be green grass itself if desired. Green grass in winter in the form of ensilage will insure health, growth and fat—large yields of milk—large yields of butter and both of extra good quality. Those who have no conveniences for cutting up the ensilage need not hesitate to adopt ensilage on that account. Put it in whole, fill up the corners and sides of the silo evenly and well and tramp thoroughly and the ensilage will keep just as well as if run through a \$100 cutter.

Nearly every farmer can find patches of corn that will not develop a fair crop of ears, that he can cut down and ensilage as an experiment at least. The writer is now filling two silos with uncut corn that is in the roasting-ear state; another party in the county is filling several silos with the same kind of material without running it through a cutter. Others in the country will do the same. It is not necessary to fill your silos rapidly. It is really better to fill two or three feet per day and then skip a day where you are only filling one silo. Slow filling is best. The skipping over of one day will allow the ensilage to heat thoroughly (and it is pretty generally agreed that this is best) and also gives time for the ensilage to settle and pack better, thus enabling you to get more stuff in the silo. After filling the silo and covering with plank do not neglect to weight heavily. In three weeks or a month, or any reasonably short time thereafter, if you find your ensilage has sunk down very low, you can take off the weights (but leave the plank covering) and refill again to the top.—*Southern Live Stock Journal.*

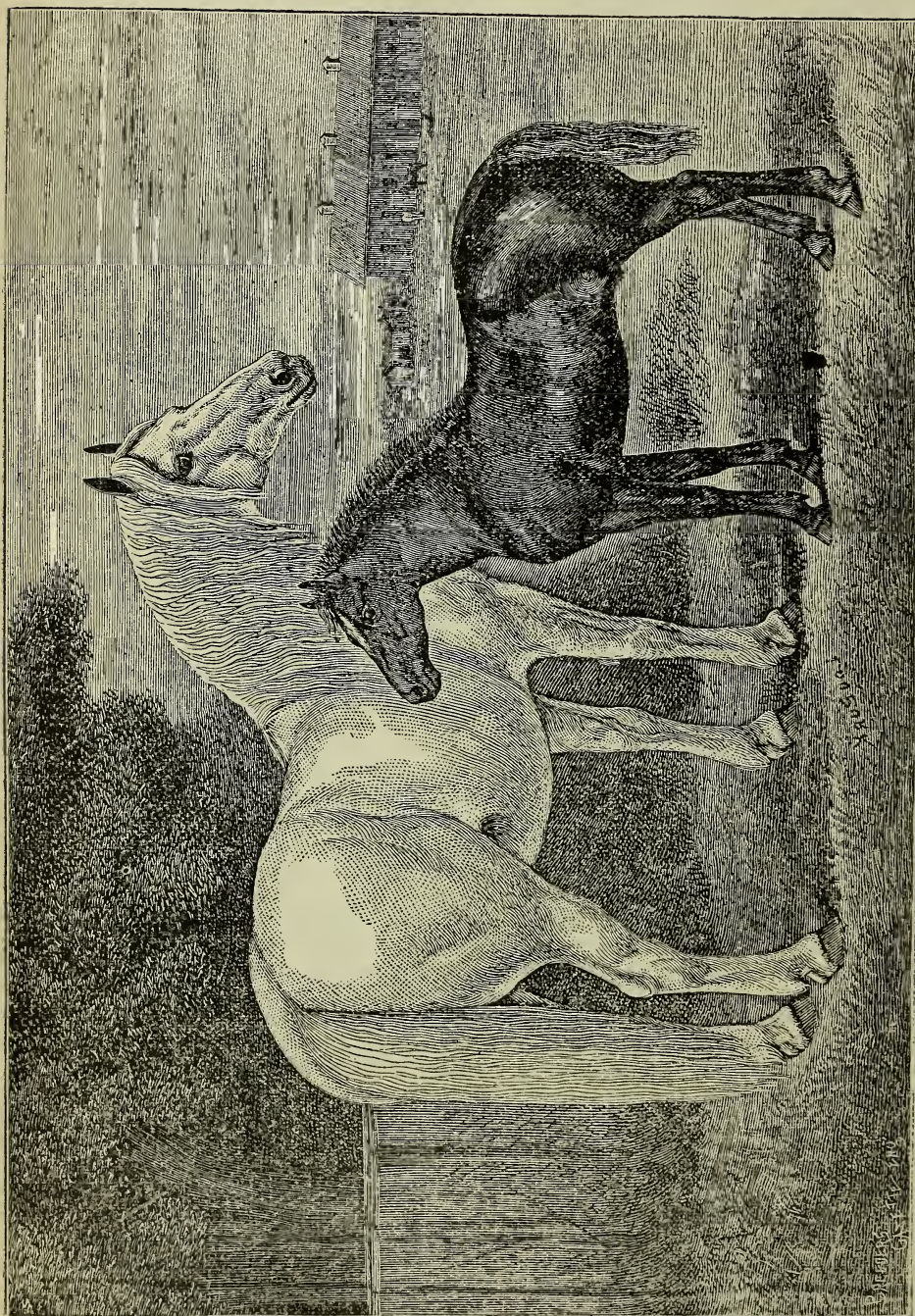
The experiments and experiences of the past two years are thoroughly confirmatory of the idea that if in the filling, or immediately thereafter, a high heat can be induced which shall prevade the mass in the

silo, and then, all tightly closed, the ensilage will remain sweet until re-opened, and an opportunity to ferment is offered by exposure to the air. These results are attained by not too rapid filling, nor too much tramping, the temperature being watched, and as soon as that of one layer or portion reached, say one hundred and thirty degrees Fahr., another layer of three or four feet in thickness may be added, leveled off, packed a little around the sides, and left for a day or two to heat in turn. Pits filled in this way last year turned out beautifully, and the cattle, especially milch cows, have had healthful, excellent feed, fragrant and sweet and of course, highly relished. When such can become the general or universal condition of ensilage on good farms, the objections to its use will disappear. Heating of ensilage is promoted by cutting, by which the juiciness are exposed to the action of ferments, the germs of which are almost universally distributed in the atmosphere near dwellings and farm-yards. The very fine cutting which used to be recommended, is probably unnecessary, but neither corn nor clover, when packed whole, come into a uniform heat, and we presume the same would be true of other ensilaged plants.—*American Agriculturist.*

### DULL TIMES.

After all there is a good deal in talk. Let a man talk dull times, and it is infectious, everybody in the store gets the blues and talks dull times, and from hustling round to take care of what business there is, they all get to sitting down moping over dull times. If a customer does happen to drop into one of these "dull times" stores, he actually gets frightened out of buying one-half as much as he actually expected to, because everybody looks so blue. He catches the spirit of the store, and resolves to hang on to all his money with a death grip even if his business goes to pieces on account of running short of goods to fill up the empty shelves. This bugbear of hard times ought to be sat down upon. It is doing more to kill business than anything else. Tell a man he is sick, keep it up, and you can eventually hound him to death. Business is not all that we could desire, still we know of a good many firms who shut down on crying "dull times" long ago, and are making money today.—*Ex.*





IMPORTED PERCHERON MARE DOLPHIN 2072 (1356) AND FOAL,  
PROPERTY OF MR. DANIEL DUNHAM, WAYNE, ILLS.



**WHEAT RAISING IN INDIA.**

We have often referred to this subject in the columns of the *MARYLAND FARMER*, and think it is an important one to the wheat growers of this country, and it is time now attention was given to this subject.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press publishes what purports to be a careful and exhaustive study of the wheat-raising industry in India. The total acreage for the present season is put at 27,600,000, an increase of 111,000 acres over last year. In 1884 the total yield was nearly 260,000,000 bushels, and as other cereals form the staple of consumption in that country, a large portion of this product was sent to foreign markets. The importance of these facts to American wheat growers is very great, particularly as it is claimed that the cost of producing a bushel of wheat on the small farms in the Northwest is from 50 to 100 per cent. more than in India.

**LIVE STOCK REGISTER.****PERCHERON MARE AND COLT.**

We with much pleasure present to our readers an excellent representation of the mare Dolphin and colt, owned by Mr. Daniel Dunham, of Wayne, Ill.

This mare was foaled in 1878, and was imported by Daniel Dunham, 1880. She is registered in Vol. I of the Percheron Stud Book of France as Favorite (1356) by Favori (725), dam Pauline by Superior (730). The foal by her side is registered in Vol. IV of the American Percheron Stud Book as Star 4026, and was got by Marquis 868 (774). We understand that Mr. Dunham now has about 100 head of pedigreed and registered Percherons on his farm, which lies about one mile east of the railroad station, and here for many years he has been quietly and ostentatiously building up a breeding herd, importing sometimes on his own account, but depending more directly upon his own skill as a breeder to build up a herd from his excellent foundation of imported stallions and mares, that should be second to none in America.

The one sure way to have good cows is to raise them yourself.

**SHEEP FOR POOR MEN.**

Although it is claimed by some that since the reduction in the tariff on wool sheep raising is not profitable, I am by no means of this opinion, and I am sure that, compared with other branches of farming, sheep growing is yet worthy of recommendation, especially to poor men. The reduction in the tariff on wool could not effect the price of mutton; and that we have a profitable market for *Good* mutton is as certain as that poor mutton ought to be unprofitable. It is true that a great deal of mutton is sold at a low price in this country; but it is such mutton as would hardly be tolerated in England or even in Canada. When a sheep becomes too old to grow wool profitably and there is danger of its lying down and dying of old age, it is indifferently fattened and sent to market. Such mutton cannot bring a good price, but there is so much of no better quality from the Western and South-western ranges, that the bulk of the sales is at figures which make it seem that mutton growing can not be a profitable industry here. But to judge of mutton growing we must take the prices received for sheep grown for mutton, and not put upon the market in poor condition after their usefulness as wool producers is past. The prices paid in the Cincinnati and other markets for young mutton from Kentucky certainly demonstrate that mutton production can be made highly profitable when the business is rightly conducted. It offers as good returns as does swine or cattle raising. It will be impossible for many years to produce *good* mutton in quantities equal to the demand for it. For good quality sheep there will be a demand at prices that are a reliable assurance of profit.

Sheep raising particularly commends itself to poor men. First, it requires less capital than any other branch of stock raising. A good sized flock of sheep can be got for the price of a horse or two cows; for even less if they are of common stock and by using only full-blooded males (which can be bought for reasonable prices) a flock of common sheep can soon be graded up to a practical value scarcely less than that of full-bloods. The man with fifty or sixty dollars to invest in sheep can get a good start in mutton growing, and now is just the time to go into this business, for

on account of the cry made by the politicians about the reduction in the tariff on wool, many sheep raisers have become discouraged and are selling out their flocks at very low prices. Sheep can now be bought cheaper than for many years; and it is my opinion that they will soon advance in price.

Sheep raising further recommends itself to poor men because of its quick returns. No other branch of stock raising produces so speedy an income. For, although mutton be the product of first importance, there will yet be a considerable income from wool; and this, and the income from the sale of lambs, old culls, etc., will bring in a good sum within the year. This is a matter of no little importance. The poor man can not have his little capital so invested that it will bring no return for two or three years; and if he goes into cattle or horse raising he can not realize upon his investment earlier.

Yet another point which will find favor in the eyes of the poor man is this, that sheep are especially adapted to poor land. If the poor farmer wishes to buy land, and he certainly ought, he can buy only poor land. Now how can he bring it up and make it fairly productive without great expense? By putting sheep upon it. These will bring it up faster than any other class of farm stock; they will eat the stunted, weedy pasture which alone will grow upon it, and from which other farm animals would turn in disgust unless forced to eat it by a degree of hunger which precludes thrift and profit; and instead of being a cause of expense, the sheep will be bringing in money all the time. I consider this one of the strongest points in favor of sheep raising anywhere, *a fortiori* upon poor lands. So much of your land has been impoverished by constant cropping and poor cultivation, that any means of building up the land which at the same time brings in a return, are certainly desirable. And sheep raising should be a part of every man's farming who raises grain largely, for it affords the cheapest and most effective means of returning to the soil the fertility taken away by the crops. And the man who has not much money to expend upon it to bring up its productiveness, certainly can not do better than to put sheep upon it. They will eat the unpalatable stuff that grows upon it, and will gradually clean it while they are

building it up in productiveness; and all the time they are increasing the value of the land they will be making a good income for the capital invested in them and good pay for the care and feed given them.  
Quincy, Ill. JOHN M. STAHL.

### ONE COW.

Every family in the land should have at least one milch cow. A cow will pay on a three-acre farm, will pay anywhere in fact where roots, clover, or grass enough for her can be grown on the premises. A cow in good health and condition, kept with care and cleanliness, kindly treated and petted, is a family store house, supplying food of the best quality and most acceptable form. One cow, even an ordinary native that could be purchased for twenty or twenty five dollars, handled with care and kindness, and fed as common sense would dictate, will yield, on an average the year through from one and a half to two gallons of milk a day. Even were the yield but one gallon a day, it would pay for all the care and keep and be a great boon to the family. At only ten cents a gallon for the milk that would be thirty-six dollars and fifty cents a year. We have paid ten cents a quart for milk. Two such cows would supply all the milk and butter the largest family would care to consume, and two such cows would be worth fifty dollars a year in the family expenses, would save that amount, if need be, in other provisions, as bacon, lard, and flour. Milk and common bread is good enough for a king, and it is just a perfect food for children, furnishing every needed element of nutriment.

We say to all dwellers in the country, the tenant and the owner of the three-acre farms, contrive by all means to keep a cow. A cow is more necessary to have than a bed to sleep on. But no person who will work and save need not be without either one. Of course there must be grass, but a half acre of clover will winter a cow, and a half acre more of orchard grass will yield her summer forage and exercise. There must be cleanliness. Her shed should be littered and disinfected daily, but it costs only ten minutes' time and half a cent's worth of plaster to do that. Pure water from your own well give regularly.



## WOOL AND COTTON.

Emerson says that the wealth of the world is due to a very few great agricultural staples. Of these the South stands pre-eminent in the production of two, cotton and tobacco, and the time is not far distant, we predict, when she will be able to place two or three more on the list, namely, corn, hay, wool. In fact, while being already a large producer of corn, she is only eclipsed in respect to this crop by a section that rivals the world for grain-growing: the upper Mississippi States.

But the South is gaining rapidly in the production of corn too, and may yet become a large exporter, rather than importer, of this staple. In hay also, she is destined, as we verily believe, to reach attainments that will surprise even her own people. In fact, there is no important staple that is grown in this country, with the exception perhaps of wheat, which the South cannot produce in enormous quantity, if she so wills it, and when she does will it then truly may it be said that she is solid and independent. There is no need that one staple should, in any part of the country, be made, like Aaron's serpent, to swallow up all the rest.

But it is of the great and important article of wool as a Southern staple, that we wish more especially to speak now. All observation, experience and theory, go to prove that the South—the whole South from Maryland to Texas—is especially and peculiarly adapted to the rearing of sheep, and hence the growth of wool. With short and usually mild winters, except in the more elevated, mountainous districts, and with spontaneous and nutritious grasses green and succulent nine months in the year, in fact, few places where there is not all winter something green that sheep will eat, and, at present, large areas of wild land still unoccupied, what more is needed to make the Southern country one vast pastoral region, with its thousands and millions of fleece bearing animals?

Randall, writing more than thirty years ago, demonstrated to any candid, reflecting mind, the superiority of the Southern States for the production of wool, an article second only to cotton in the fabrics that clothe mankind. But, alas! for our best interest, King Cotton held arbitrary sway then, and has held it ever since—a

king without a queen, and apparently wanting none. Now we propose to marry the old fellow, not to dethrone him, but let him reign on, supreme in the affections of his willing subjects, but to give him a queen, a help meet for him, queen Wool.

It matters nothing that the wool interest is at this time so depressed, that our people are comparatively unfamiliar with sheep, that curs abound, and other obstacles arise. The wool interest is one that will never die, it is one that will pay here, pay much better than at the North, and it is the counterpart to the cotton farm, alternating from field to field with cotton, and making the *whole* farm pay annual expenses, instead of half the farm paying it, as now.

And so it may alternate with any other staple, where cotton is not grown, as corn, hay, tobacco, it fits well with them all, a staple without tillage, but the ready cash in any market.

The time has come when the wool interest is about to be transferred to the South. There are reasons why it will never again pay very well at the North, or perhaps at the West. Southward the shepherd must now turn. To a more genial clime, where winter feed and shelter do not absorb all the profits, the flocks must come.

That Southern farmer is wise who will act promptly in this matter. If he has the nucleus of a flock, let him hold on to it, improve it, and by and by he will hold a vantage ground he would not willingly give up. Mark the prediction.

Va.

B. W. JONES.

## A TAPE WORM IN A LAMB.

A day or two since Mr. Warren, a farmer residing a few miles from Oregon City, killed a lamb. After completing the job he accidentally dropped his knife and cut a hole in the intestines, when he saw a tapeworm protruding. He extracted it and found it over 30 feet in length. He laid the disgusting creature aside, and it dried up to a thin membrane and was broken up and blown away by the wind. He has been killing sheep for many years, and never saw or heard of a tapeworm in one before, and would like to know if any one has. The lamb was in good condition, and to all appearance healthy. The tapeworm is found in human beings, dogs, hogs, cats,



&c., but was not supposed to exist in herbivorous animals. It is a very singular creature, existing in the alimentary canal of animals and absorbing its nourishment from the digested food around it. When it has obtained its growth joints of it filled with eggs break off and escape, scattering an immense number of germs in all sorts of places. When one of these eggs is accidentally swallowed by some animal it does not develop into a tapeworm, as might be supposed, but into an embryo, armed with boring hooks, which makes its way into the muscles of the animal and constructs a little cell or cyst, where it remains, and is nourished by the juices of its host. When the flesh in which this embryo lies is eaten by some other animal, it then develops into a tape worm. The tapeworm in man commonly comes from an embryo in hog flesh, and hence the great danger of raw or half-cooked pork.—*Portland Oregonian*.

#### COMFORT AT PASTURE,

There are three elements which every good pasture must contain, namely, water, shade and grass. Without a cool, fresh, permanent water supply, the very best of rich meadow can be of little service to the animals that graze upon it, for good water is an appetizer, a tonic, besides helping to supply the liquids that are essential in the animal system, both for digestion and nourishment. Who can expect to raise healthy and vigorous stock when the green, slimy pools of long-stagnant water are the only drinking places afforded on the farm? We need to be as particular about the character of the water we provide for our stock as of that which we provide for ourselves. Then, again, through the heat of the day a shady clump of trees, out in the centre of the pasture, where the breezes can help to drive away the flies and gnats, is of extreme importance. This, coupled with good water and succulent grasses, enables stock to pasture in comfort, and use their food for improvement, rather than in racing from insect torments and for water. It is truly a pleasure to walk out into a well provided pasture and see the cattle at noon time, satisfied with their morning croppings, lying in the shade and drowsily chewing their cud. Everything in their appearance indicates that all wants are satisfied. Contentment is their lot, and good pasture has

done it. In this new country, where the farm, in so many cases, has to be made by its owner, a little forethought can provide what is wanted, and especially in this matter of trees on the pasture. Where all trees have to be planted, see that some are planted with direct reference to the comfort of stock, as, under the leafy awning they afford for protection from the hot sun, so in winter, amid the timber for protection from wind, the stock will find comfort for themselves, which means money for their owner.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal*.

#### How to Shoe a Kicking Horse.

A simple method was shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animal's head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and then drawn tightly enough to incline the animal's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for a horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition, a horse, which for years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described.

"Shoeing with high calks raises," it is said, "the frog above the earth, so that little moisture reaches it. The frog is intended as a cushion for the foot, and to prevent concussion when it comes to the ground, but a dry frog is a very poor cushion. Lifting the foot from the earth upon high high calks also prevents the frog from keeping the walls of the hoof spread in their natural position. Calks indirectly cause contracted heels, and quarter-cracks are only nature's efforts to get more room to burst open the contracted boot and relieve the pressure upon the sensitive parts. High calks prevent the horse from feeling the ground he walks upon."

Mr. T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, said that in a drove of Holsteins the best milkers were the ones which had the most white on their bodies. The whites were the milkers, and the blacks had the good constitution.

Subscribe for the MARYLAND FARMER, only one dollar per year.

THE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE NEW  
ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL  
SOCIETY.

This year the greatest and most successful Fair of this Society was held, in connection with the Eastern Maine State Fair, in the city of Bangor, Maine, during the first week in September. For some time rumors of the coming event had prepared us to anticipate much, and in order to obtain the better idea of the stock and exhibits generally, we were on the ground fully two days before the opening of the Fair. We knew we could not enjoy so calm a view after the gathering of the crowd. The union of the two Societies proved a fortunate arrangement and secured the success of the Fair financially. The management of the Exhibition was principally under the control of J. P. Bass, President, and F. O. Beal, Vice President, of the Eastern Maine State Fair. It commenced August 31st and lasted five days, and no Fair was ever better managed. There was perfect order at all times and in all places. The opening address on Tuesday morning by Dr. Loring, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, was listened to by a large crowd of farmers from every part of New England. Extracts from this excellent address will be found in this number of the MARYLAND FARMER.

While the show in all its various branches was remarkably good, the Live Stock attracted the attention and won the admiration of every one. Dr. Loring, Gov. Robie and Senator Hale, each were particular, in their public addresses, to pronounce the exhibit of live stock the best ever seen in this country; and this was the general remark of all those who were competent to express an opinion on the subject. Of course it will be impossible for us to give a full description of the 820 head of cattle on the grounds, representing ten distinct breeds, although some of the animals were marvels of beauty. We can only refer briefly to a few of them.

The *Guernseys* by O. Pierce, of East Baldwin, Me., were perfect specimens, and received four first and two second premiums.

The best Herd of *Holsteins* was exhibited by C. Robinson, of Mass., who received seven first and four second premiums.

For *Devons*, John L. Sanborn, of N. H., was awarded eight first and three second premiums.

The *Swiss Cattle* were a novelty and attracted a great amount of attention. They were the property of J. A. Bancroft, of Mass., who received all the premiums on this class.

The *Jersey* stock was good. Part of it was registered in the Maine Herd Book and part of it in the American Cattle Club. O. Pierce, of Baldwin, Me., had some very fine specimens and received premiums.

The *Ayrshires* of A. Fletcher received the premiums for best herd.

Burleigh and Bodwell, of Maine, made the largest exhibit of cattle by any one party. They were principally *Herefords*, *Sussex* and *Polled Angus*, and commanded a good share of premiums.

The Maine Agricultural College, through its superintendent, G. M. Gowell, brought to the Fair 20 thoroughbred *Jerseys*.

But the grandest show on the grounds were the working oxen. Mr. Andrew J. Libby, of Maine, displayed 28 yoke. One yoke, perfectly matched, weighed 7,000 pounds, their girth nine feet and seven inches—a royal pair. He also had five yoke in one team which would average 6,000 pounds to the yoke, and five other yoke averaging over 5,000 pounds to the yoke. These magnificent cattle were grade *Herefords* and *Durhams*.

We find we are using up too much space on this subject of fine cattle; we only wish our readers who love fine stock could have been there to enjoy this grand display.

The show of Horses was very fine, and with many of the visitors this was the most



attractive feature of the Fair. About 450 were on the grounds. All in all the display was well worthy all the attention given it; and the races each day were good, with all the exciting incidents usually accompanying such exhibitions. This was the first occasion on which we saw lace curtains utilized in a horse's stall. The stall for Kentucky Wonder was divided in the centre; the horse occupying one half, while the balance was fitted up with carpet, lace curtains, mirrors, clocks, mattress and other furniture equal to a parlor, and was occupied by the horse's owner, R. Emory, of Frankfort, Me.

Next to this display was that of G. J. Shaw, proprietor of Cream Brook Farm, Hartland, Me., a magnificent exhibit. At its head was the well known Gen. Withers, sired by the renowned Almont, dam by Hitchcock's Ashland, second to no horse in the State of Maine.

There was also an extensive and very good exhibit of *Sheep*, Oxford Downs, Cotswolds, South Downs, Merinos, etc., which attracted the attention of sheep growers generally, but we have no room for particulars.

Gen. C. P. Mattocks was one of the most important exhibitors on the grounds. His display of sheep cattle and swine was extensive and excellent, and to these he added an exhibit of 14 Collie Dogs, which drew great attention, and called forth many flattering comments.

Three halls in the city of Bangor were appropriated by the Fair for the exhibit of articles which could not well be accommodated on the Fair grounds. One was filled with manufactured articles, one with works of art, and one with flowers and fruit.

The length of this article admonishes us that we must not particularize here, although we are sorely tempted to describe some of the beautiful things which filled us with wonder and delight as we threaded our way through the well arranged and or-

derly exhibits. We must however refer briefly to one article—a beautiful and costly silk quilt. The material in this is said to cost about \$400, and the quilt is valued at \$500 by Mrs. M. L. Curtis, of Portland, Me., who made it and exhibits it at this Fair.

An important feature at Agricultural Fairs is the farm machinery, and in this department every thing the farmer needs was on exhibition. Among the exhibitors we observed Ames Plow Company, Wm. E. Whitman, Parker & Wood, and others with a full line of these goods, but the most attractive exhibit in this line was by Fred. Atwood, who erected at his own expense an extensive building, 40 x 80 feet, which was made head-quarters for the Press, and a host of others; upon the walls of these comfortable quarters were hung some fifteen diplomas that had been awarded him by the New England Society, and the building itself was filled with new and improved farm implements. In one portion of this building was to be seen the North Wayne Tool Co's excellent goods, such as scythes, axes, hay knives, and grass hooks, which made one of the best shows in the building, there were thousands upon the grounds that will long remember with kindness Mr. Atwood, for the comforts and attention paid them at his head-quarters. The Dairy department was excellent, but we have no space in this number to devote to it, there was one exhibitor in this line that we must mention, Mr. A. C. Carr, the great apple king of Maine, who had a large and excellent show of cheese; in fact, his sage cheeses were acknowledged the best on exhibition and received first premium.

We have enjoyed this great display as fully as we ever enjoyed any really great and good agricultural exhibition. May it stimulate other regions of country to do their best in this direction.



## ADDRESS OF HON. GEO. B. LORING,

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW ENGLAND  
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT  
BANGOR, SEPT. 1, 1885.

Among the notable things of our visit to the great New England Fair was the pleasure of listening to the address of the Hon. Geo. B. Loring, on *Farming and Forestry in Maine*. We propose only to give a few extracts, for our room will not permit us to give it entire. We were pleased both with the substance and with the spirit of the address and give those portions which will seem of general interest to our readers.

*Gentlemen of the Societies:*

We have assembled for the Annual Exposition of the New England Agricultural Society, joined with the Eastern Maine Agricultural Association, in accordance with the policy on which the New England States were brought together in this object of common interest, on one of the most interesting spots within the limits of these six States. There are older communities, it is true, which by long-continued energy and industry and sagacity have achieved much in all that makes society desirable and creditable to the high purpose and enterprise of man. Nearer the shores where New England civilization commenced that work which has given tone and character to the continent, may be found more imposing achievements perhaps; but nowhere within the limits of these States can be found more of that hardy energy which enabled our fathers to overcome the wilderness, and to convert the natural productions into the life-giving power of an intelligent and prosperous community. This section of New England represents the industry we have assembled to encourage, in a remarkable manner. A hundred years ago it could not be said of this State that it contained natural wealth which would ultimately rival many; more fortunately located, and of older growth. The pine forests of the Penobscot, and the broad vales of the Aroostook, presented us great promise then. But this town bears witness to the value of the former, and the exhibition before us bears witness to the agricultural success.

The traveller along our highways is always struck with the air of thrift which characterizes our farm houses, and with the manifest prosperity found wherever industry and skill are exercised. If there is anywhere in this country a poverty-stricken community, it is not here. Neither on the dwellings nor on the land is there written any mark of decay. A contented people living comfortably and economically, managing their affairs with prudence and skill, regardless of their duties as citizens, caring for their civil and religious institutions, independent in thought, and intelligent in action, occupy

still the farms which were cleared and planted by a hardy ancestry.

The speaker here illustrated his subject by a mass of agricultural statistics and comments which we are forced to omit. Then passing to the consideration of the lumber interests of Maine, he dwelt at some length upon forestry in general. We quote a few brief extracts:

Maine has \$6,339,306 invested in the lumber trade, yielding an annual product of 7,933,365. In this last enterprise she was the pioneer and for a long time a leader. Before an axe had been laid at the root of a tree in the great pine forests of the Northwest, the lumbermen of Maine were supplying all the populous Eastern markets with the contributions of her forests. Bangor was for many years the largest emporium of lumber in the country, and even now, after so liberal, constant, and exhausting a draft on her forests, Maine stands eighth on the list of lumber States being led by the following States in the order in which I name them: Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Ohio and Indiana.

After showing the natural growth of forests in process of renewal, he spoke on the proper cultivation of forest trees, words which are of importance alike for New England and for Maryland.

The laws of creation seem to be opposed to an unoccupied piece of land. And there is no doubt that between the deserted farms of the older States and the newly stripped forest lands which are engaged in producing a growth of trees, there is a larger supply of growing wood in New England to-day than there was fifty years ago. To him, however, who would secure from his waste lands a forest crop as he would a hay or a corn crop from his cultivated acres, the choice of trees, the modes of planting, the best methods of handling, are all important. The trees that grow most rapidly and vigorously are those which spring up spontaneously in some favorable spot from a chance-sown seed. Is it too much to say that a tree standing on the spot where it sprang up and where all the surroundings are genial—the spot where it sprang up because it found every encouragement of soil and climate—will make more wood in ten years than its transplanted neighbor is likely to in fifteen? Consider, then, the seeding of the forest as you would the seeding of the hay field; and apply the same judgment in selecting the variety of seeds for the one as you do for the other. If the choice is wise and appropriate nature will do the rest of the work.

That a tree crop is the most sensitive of all crops there can be no doubt. Corn can be made to grow on almost every variety of soil, and by artificial means can be made to yield a fair crop. Grass of some one variety will grow in

almost every latitude. The crops of the garden flourish in Maine and Florida alike—each in its due season. But not so with trees. The pine will not flourish on every soil. The chestnut will withdraw from the seaside and find food for its rapid growth along the inland hillsides. The Norway spruce dislikes the hard, salt gales of the ocean side. The monarch of the forest, standing on some favorable spot, towers above its fellows standing not far off, but dwarfed and stunted by the absence of that food which has fed the great proportions of the fortunate plant.

We need here to cherish our forests and exercise the best judgment in the planting and cultivation of timber on our waste lands.

He closed his remarks with a happy reference to the Maine exhibit at the International Exhibition at New Orleans of last year, and mentioned Hon. J. B. Ham, the Commissioner of Maine, and the Hon. J. B. Mead, of Vermont, the general agent for New England, who were present at Bangor, Me, and were working in behalf of the New Exposition at New Orleans, to be held during the coming winter. In another article we shall have more to say on this particular subject.

#### KENT COUNTY FAIR.

We had made arrangements to be present at least one day at this Fair but circumstances entirely beyond our control prevented us from doing so. We are glad to know it was financially and otherwise a success. The following are extracts from the *Chestertown Transcript*:

"The exhibits in all the departments were full, and more than usually interesting. In the ladies department and the fruit and domestic departments especially, the exhibits were attractive. The flower exhibit, both in pot plants and cut flowers, were very beautiful. There were specimens of Indian corn, that demonstrate that this is a first-rate corn year. The big pumpkins were in usual number and variety, the pies, canned fruits and the samples of Maryland cookery were almost as beautiful as the cut flowers. In the art department, the exhibit in needle work is the principle attraction. There were afghans made by fair hands, that are things of beauty and will undoubtedly be joys to the preferred young men to whom they will finally be presented. There were many other beautiful pieces of handiwork.

The Cattle exhibit, included Alderneys, Jerseys, Herefords and Short-horns, and all the stalls were filled.

The sheep exhibit was principally of South-downs, Shropshiredowns and Merinos.

The hog exhibit was principally of Berkshires and Chester Whites.

There were some fine horses in the horse exhibit.

The poultry exhibit included most of the improved varieties.

There was an interesting exhibit of agricultural machinery, and quite a large number of carriages and road wagons.

Messrs. C. N. Ohem & Son, of Baltimore, had on exhibition a large case of clothing.

There were the usual number of side games and curiosities."

#### ECONOMIC ORNITHOLOGY.

We acknowledge the receipt of the circulars from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in reference to this subject, and we are pleased to commend this action of the entomologist, Prof. C. V. Riley, in the interest of birds and agriculture. A vast amount of absurdity is in circulation as to the depredations of birds and an equal amount of crude assertions as to their benefit as insect exterminators. It would be one of the best things the Department could do, to give us a few substantial facts from acute observers in different parts of the country, in this direction. The articles in Newspapers are generally of so conflicting a character, that it will be quite a relief to have some reliable data on the subject. We hope Dr. Merriam will be able to secure reports from trained observers of the habits of birds, for only such can give the information needed. It is very seldom that a careless observer can tell whether a bird takes an insect or a grape; whether a bird in plucking a cherry is intending to appropriate the fruit or a worm which the fruit harbors. Let us have reliable reports from skilled observers.

There were received in Chicago during the year of 1884, about 19,700 tons of cheese, a3,927 tons for the year 1883. The receipts of butter were 41,700 tons, against 37,667 tons for 1883.



## THE OWENSVILLE FAIR.

The agricultural fair at Owensville under the auspices of West River Grange, South River Grange and All-Hollows Grange, of Davidsonville, was the largest exhibition of the kind ever held in Anne Arundel county. The attendance was large, and embraced farmers from all sections of the country.

The officers of the Fair are H. M. Murray, president; Judge T. S. Iglehart, Dr. Richard Weems, vice-presidents; Jacob W. Bird, secretary and treasurer; Samuel Brooke, chief marshal, and Messrs. Samuel Brooke, J. W. Bird, J. R. Woollen, Benjamin Collison, Benjamin Watkins, P. H. Israel, Mrs. Jas. Owens, Mrs. Richard Weems and Mrs. P. H. Israel, executive committee.

The exhibition grounds, situated on the premises of Mr. Henry M. Murray, are well adapted for the purposes, being only about three miles from the Maryland Steamboat landing at Galesville.

The display of live stock was fine, much of the stock being registered.

The display of vegetables was unusually fine.

The following classes will give an idea of the exhibition:

Class 1, comprised Flowers and Plants.

Class 2, Art, Needle Work, Bread and Cake, and preserves; Class 3, Butter; Class 4, Vegetables and Fruit; Class 5, Grain and Tobacco; Class 6, Poultry; Class 7, Sheep; Class 8, Hogs; Class 9, Cattle; Class 10, Road Horses.

Some of the classes were very largely represented and they were all attractive and instructing to the farmers of that section of Anne Arundel County.

## Correspondence.

We have received from Washington, D. C. a letter from Hiram Pitts, written on his 83 Birthday, which gives an interesting account of the Pitts Thresher and Separator, so well known in our Western States, with some items in reference to the inventor. We would give the letter entire, but from lack of room. The names are all familiar to us which adds greatly to its interest as a personal history.

## Awards to Baltimore Manufacturers.

Messrs. J. Regester & Sons, bell and brass founders, of this city, received from the officers of "The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition," held in New Orleans in 1884-85, four certificates of award, beautifully and elaborately engraved, awarding them the highest merits over all competitors for the several classes of goods they had on exhibition. The first certificate awards the highest merit to their "silver-toned bells." The second certificate awards to their brass-work the highest merit for excellence of workmanship and material and beauty of finish. The third certificate contains the award of the highest honors for the excellence of their exhibit of plumbers' iron-work. The fourth certificate awards them the highest merit for the best and most complete display of machinists', plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies. Inasmuch as the Messrs. Regester were in competition with the most celebrated manufacturers of this and other countries they naturally feel greatly gratified that their exhibit has been accorded such high honors.

The Treasury Department is said to have instituted a suit against Ex-Commissioner Loring for the recovery of the \$20,000 or so that Mr. Loring is said to have expended illegally from the amount appropriated for his Bureau. It is evident enough to everybody, that the late Commissioner's offence, at the very worst, was merely a technical one, and that his use of the funds of the Department was entirely in the line of the system of administration handed down to him from all his predecessors in office. No one will seriously maintain that Mr. Loring personally profited by the money alleged to have been spent illegally, or even that he had, at the time, any notion that his methods of expending the funds intrusted to him were not strictly in the line of his duty as Commissioner. We are inclined to think the matter will be settled in Congress rather than in the courts, but meanwhile, and until it is settled, it is just as well for critics of the late Commissioner to remember that the verdict is not yet rendered.—*N. E. Farmer.*

KNOW THYSELF by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.



### LARGE EXHIBITS.

We place the following in our columns to call attention to the vast catalogue of varieties which belong to each of the common garden vegetables. Unless conversant with the subject, it is very natural for one to suppose three or four varieties will comprise all that occur under one name. We have omitted such parts of this catalogue as have only a few varieties under of one kind.

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station will exhibit at the New York State Agricultural Society's Fair a collection of farm and garden products for the purposes of instruction. The effort is to show average samples, true to the type of their variety, grown under ordinary conditions of good culture, so that visitors may have opportunity for making comparisons, and can be assisted in forming conclusions which may be of service.

Among the varieties exhibited are:

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 120 var. Beans,  | 51 var. Cabbages,      |
| 22 var. Beets,   | 13 var. Mangolds,      |
|  | and 2 var. Sugar Beet. |
| 14 var. Carrots,   | 14 var. Cucumbers,     |
| 94 var. Cereals, including 12 of Barley, 32 of Oats and 50 of Wheat.   |                        |
| 40 var. Muskmelon,   | 20 var. Squashes,      |
| 57 var. Onion,   | 11 var. Parsnips,      |
| 122 var. Potato, each sample the entire product of a single eye grown under as near as may be equivalent conditions. In this collection samples of the wild potato appear. |                        |
| 6 var. Pumpkin,  | 28 var. Radish.        |
| 67 var. Tomatoes. Plates of Seedling Tomatoes, showing variations that may occur in seed from the same source.   |                        |

LEWIS STURTEVANT, Director.

### BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

We like to see such notices as the following, for as straws show which way the wind blows, so such business notices show that the business of the country is improving.

A Boston dispatch says: "From all over New England there come reports of a great revival in manufacturing industries. In Maine several new shoe factories are being constructed. The lumbering interest promises to be larger than usual this winter. Some new pulp and paper mills are being constructed. In New Hampshire, Manchester shows great improvement. The Amoskeag corporation has just given out a contract for a large new mill. In Massachusetts there is a general revival in the shoe factories of Lynn and Haverhill. The large cutlery works at Shelburne Falls will re-

sume soon on full time. North Adams, Springfield, Westfield, Pittsfield, Marlboro', Fitchburg and Worcester made a good showing. In Rhode Island there is increasing activity in Providence, Pawtucket, Valley Falls and Westerly. In Vermont Brattleboro' is booming, and the marble and slate industries of Rutland are more active than for some time past."

### Proper Care of Our Sleeping Rooms.

No one can deny the need of proper care of the place where we pass at least one-third of the twenty-four hours of each day, while we are seeking the rest that best fit us for the labor and cares for the working hours, and the fresher and better prepared we are, so much more satisfactory will be the results of our undertakings. It is poor economy to take care of our bodies all day, selecting what is best to eat, and wisest to wear, and then neutralize all by weakening our systems by breathing air in our bed rooms poisoned by our own exhalations. There is no danger in pure air, only those who have slept "in camp," absolutely *bathed* in pure air, realize to the full, the expression, "refreshing sleep." You arise hungry from your couch, exhilarated, elastic, ready for anything, and feel that life is worth living, for itself alone. Every one in good health should leave the room where the night has been passed, rested and refreshed and refreshed if the hygienic condition of the room is as it should be. Perchance few can produce in the bed-chamber, all the purity of atmosphere that is the perquisite of the dweller in tents, but at least we can strive for it, and the nearer we approach the greater the rewards.—*Good House-keeping*.

The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says that in the famous suit of the Bradley Fertilizer Company, of Boston, against Dr. Hiram A. Cutting, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, to recover \$10,000 damages for alleged libelous statements made against the plaintiff by the defendant in one of his courses of lectures in the winter of 1881-2, stipulation has been filed for discontinuance, and it is understood that the case has been settled.

The World's Cyclopedia, containing 50,000 references, 1200 illustrations, 800 pages; price \$1.00 at MARYLAND FARMER office.

## THE DAIRY.

### DAIRYING AS AN OCCUPATION.

That prices run low during the present season is no argument that dairying should be abandoned. Prices have ruled low before, and there are no more reasons now that they will always continue low, than existed then. Bogus butter product it is true has made its advent; but it is probable that legislative control will put it in its proper sphere, and then it will not compete with *good* dairy product. It is not improbable that methods may change somewhat, and the dairy instead of being the chief dependence of the farmer as a means of income; will only be counted as one of its aids. The want of the future will be fine stock, and the dairy is admirably well calculated to supply it. There is no more reason why a dairy should be composed of scrubs than that trotting horses can be expected by breeding broncos from the plains. The *possibilities* are now settled and they are that great butter makers, great milkers, and even the general purpose cow, are of blooded strains, and now a dairy cow can be not only depended on for milk, but also to produce fine blooded calves. Aside from the value of a dairy as a producer of milk and dams of fine stock; the dairy has no equal as the means of supplying the farm with an abundance of cheap fertility. Consuming large amounts of the rougher, yet nutritious forage, and grain of a farm, this third source of profit should not be overlooked. Rightly managed the dairy farm is one that is always increasing its fertility, and thus augmenting its value. There will always be a demand for dairy products, and this taken in connection with the other features we have pointed out, gives substantial color to the statement that dairying in this country can always be made a source of profit.

### WINTER BUTTER.

The farmer in Maryland is not exempt from the same difficulties that beset dairymen at points, and one of these is to have the winter butter look white and be as destitute of flavor as it is of color. The time to remedy this matter is in the summer preparation of the winter's food rations, and not as some suppose in buying the best butter color the market affords.

The subject of uniformity of product should claim the dairymen's attention, and one of the things he should ask himself is, why the herbage of the meadows will not in its dry state give color to butter as well as the same herbage in the green stage? There is no reason why this should not be so. The drying of grass is but to deprive it of a per cent. of water. The elements that go to make up the rich nutriment, are left intact, and if this grass is cut when it is in its full growth, when nature has bent every energy to fill the stalk with rich juices to develop the seed or grain, and well cured so as not to sunburn, or put it up so green that excessive ferment will be avoided—an action that is a food destroyer,—the hay will closely resemble the grass in nutritive qualities, and also preserve the materials that give butter color, and firmness. If the grass was "dead ripe" before it was cut, the aroma can only be restored by feeding extra amounts of the best oat and corn meal, but even this will not be June flavor.

The science and skill that produces good butter, are wholly matters of the dairy room. The feeding of the cows, their care and a knowledge of foods and a combination of foods, are part and parcel of the dairyman's stock in trade, and he who can so order his methods as to closely imitate the food of the well stocked pasture, will best attain success and furnish his customers with a butter that in color, texture and flavor has a near approach to the clover blossom butter of June.



### CREAM GATHERING.

No doubt can exist that in large sections of the country where cows are kept, and yet not in numbers sufficient to warrant the idea of extensive dairying, the practice of collecting the cream of a neighborhood, and at a central point properly ripen it, churn and prepare for the market, would be of great benefit. The cost of this co-operative feature would not be more than fractional as compared with the individual labor; while the satisfactory results of making a prime, choice article, would doubly compensate for the entire outlay.

Butter making in this country in view of the encroachments of the bogus product, must take a long forward advance in quality, and uniformity; and no plan yet devised has met with the success of the creamery practice. We advise our readers to take an interest in this matter, and no reason exists why the South should not make butter in sufficient quantities to fully meet the demand, and the creamery affords a means to accomplish this purpose.

### MILK INSPECTION.

The law in relation to the sale and delivery of milk in this State is peculiar in some respects. In it we have the result of some 25 years of legislation, it having been improved from time to time, and the Supreme court has rendered decisions in regard to the reasonableness of its requirements, the standard of purity established by it, and the right of inspectors to take samples at any and all times.

To secure to the people pure milk, then, the public statutes provide that in all cities the mayor shall appoint an inspector of milk, and it further provides that the inspector or his agent may enter at any time all places where milk is sold or offered for sale, and all wagons employed in conveying it, and

#### PROCURE SAMPLES FOR ANALYSIS.

If, upon examination, the milk is found not to conform to the standard—viz: that it does not contain 13 per cent of solids—the parties having such milk for sale or in

transit for delivery are liable to prosecution, the fine for a first conviction being \$50 and costs; for a second offence, \$100 to \$300, and for a third offence imprisonment in the house of correction.

Since the first of May a little over 3,000 samples of milk have been examined.

The system of inspection in Boston has been so elaborated and is now so well administered that the public may count upon obtaining reasonably pure milk while it is maintained, and the longer the law is rigidly enforced the higher the standard of the milk service must inevitably become. —*Boston Herald.*

## POULTRY HOUSE.

### CHAPTERS ON CHICKENS.

#### BY EXPERIENCE.

### CHAPTER X.

#### EGGS IN WINTER.

1. Plenty of eggs come in the spring months, even to the lazy and neglectful; but all through the autumn and winter the eggs are scarce. To have a plentiful supply when others are in want of them and when prices are high is very desirable. The writer of this has succeeded in this particular.

2. It is done by exercising a system of careful feeding, and giving careful attention to the hens, all the year round. It cannot be secured by waiting till the winter arrives and then over-feeding for a short period, to be followed by a season of neglect and carelessness.

3. I will give my method. During the moulting season I feed more corn than at any other period, and feed more freely, to prepare them for their autumn and winter work; otherwise I feed them just as I have all summer.

4. During the month of October I begin to feed a little warm soft feed in the morning, and this is increased as the cold increases, until a full feed of warm food is given, consisting of scalded corn meal, wheat bran, and boiled potatoes mashed together, with a slight portion of salt and pepper to season it.

5. I have plenty of leaves in the yard and under their shed, and into this I throw wheat screenings and oats, and in the afternoon add a sprinkling of corn. I endeavor to keep them in good heart without making them fat.

6. I provide them a box of coarse broken stone, mixed with crushed shells, coarsely ground bone, and charcoal, from which they may help themselves; this is not exposed to the weather.

7. Under the shed, also, is an ample dust bath, of road sweepings and coal ashes sifted together, into which is a supply of sulphur. This is a source of enjoyment and cleanliness in cold weather my hens greatly appreciate.

8. I have not purchased much "egg food" of any description; but have found the best egg producing food to be a mixture of wheat meal, ground bones, cheyenne pepper, raw onions chopped very fine, with a little sulphur added occasionally. This mixture is very stimulating without adding to the fat of fowls.

9. During the cold weather, I give a frequent supply of water, with the ice chill taken off—not warm water, not snow melted, not hot water—good drinking water at a fair drinking temperature. There is a great deal in this proper supply of water to the hens, if you would have eggs in winter.

10. During all the cold weather the chickens must be kept comfortable. Their house must not be heated up to a summer temperature; but should be above the freezing point. It is always desirable, if possible, to keep the frost out of the chicken house both day and night.

11. I find it profitable as to eggs, to keep the house as clean as possible, to use all precautions against vermin, to have good sweet nests with plenty of nest eggs, and to move among the hens very gently so that they shall have no cause to be frightened.

12. During the winter months I secure for my chickens all the green food possible, feeding, however, nothing in a frozen state. If cabbage strippings are frozen, I throw them into water until completely thawed, before feeding. I also take every opportunity to get them a supply of meat scraps and fresh fish; but go to no heavy expense for that purpose. If I have milk, it is better than meat for eggs in winter.

13. I do not prevent my chickens at any time from going into their yard. Cold or hot, snow or rain, they go if they choose. I only shut them close during the night, to keep them from prowling quadrupeds and bipeds.

14. With this system of treatment, and the necessary attention to see that it is not neglected in any important particular, I have always succeeded in having a good supply of eggs during the winter, when all my neighbors have failed to get any from their mismanaged flocks.

## HORTICULTURE.

### MANURE THE ORCHARD.

While young trees may be kept in a vigorous condition with the application of light dressings of manure, providing the land is kept well cultivated, old trees, or trees that bear large quantities of fruit, must be kept well supplied with plant food of some description, or the trees fail to grow well, or to produce good fruit. It is a mistake to permit grass to grow in an orchard and cut it every year, and apply but a slight dressing of manure once in a half dozen years. When a crop of grass is taken from an orchard that is producing fruit in considerable quantities, it should receive a good dressing of manure every year; this will not only secure a good crop of grass, but it will very much increase the size and improve the variety of the fruit. When an orchard is to be dressed with stable manure it should always be applied in the Autumn, but if quick-acting commercial fertilizers be applied, the Spring is the best time to apply it.

Our opinion is that barn manure is not the best manure to apply to orchards, especially young orchards, for when applied too liberally it is very likely to force a growth that will bring on blight. Experiments seem to indicate that barn manure does not contain phosphoric acid in sufficient proportions to balance the amount of nitrogen it contains. We have always found when phosphoric acid has been applied in the form of ground bone to an orchard that has been dressed with barn manure, it has very much improved its condition. But ground bone alone is not sufficient to supply all the wants of the trees; it is important to apply potash to keep both the trees and the grass in a vigorous condition. Potash may be applied in wood ashes, or in muriate of potash, when applied in ashes; thirty bushels should be applied with each 1500 pounds of bone; when muriate of potash is used, 500 pounds should be applied with 1500 pounds of bone; one thousand pounds of the mixture of bone and potash should be applied to an acre, and if a large crop of grass as well as fruit is taken from the land, the fertilizer should be applied every year.

An orchard may be kept in good condition with a much less amount of fertilizer



if the crop of grass be left to decay on the land; when this is done, as soon as the grass is fully grown a heavy roller should be run over it; this leaves a clean, soft surface for the fruit to drop on; but in most localities there is too much risk of fire to leave the grass to dry in an orchard; were it not for this danger there are many orchards that it would be economy to leave the grass to decay under the trees, for by so doing it keeps the surface of the soil very light and loose, and at the same time cool and moist; it also thins out the grass roots, and makes the grass come up so thin that it interferes very little with the growth of the trees.—*Mass. Plowman.*

### AN ORCHARD.

I recently visited one of the finest orchards in the vicinity of Baltimore, that of Mr. J. Y. Maynadier, about three miles from the city, near Roland avenue, and found it abounding in fruit, which would delight your eyes and make your heart glad to look upon. The Pears were remarkably fine, and the Apple trees so loaded with large, fair fruit that the limbs rested upon the ground for support. But I do not mention this orchard on account of its delicious and abundant fruit; but because of the theory of its owner, which he claims to be exemplified to the most superficial observer. It was laid out many years ago, and the pear trees were planted about 16 years ago, covering several acres. For a couple of years after planting it was all treated alike, then a portion was sold, and we sat with the owner on the fence dividing the two portions and moralized. Mr. Maynadier's were large thrifty trees loaded with fruit, the trees in the adjoining portion were small, feeble looking, and with comparatively small yield. Why this difference? Says Mr. M., "I am opposed to pruning, I am opposed to breaking up the ground and tearing the roots of trees. My neighbor's have been scientifically pruned and cultivated from the beginning, they are dwarfed, feeble, and produce but little fruit. My trees have not been touched with the pruning knife for fourteen years, and the ground has not been broken beneath them for about the same space of time. The soil is the same in both cases; the result is in my case vast quantities of fruit, and

large healthy trees." He enforced his words with a specimen picked at random of a Bartlett pear which I found to turn the scale at 8½ ounces.

Is not the pruning of trees carried to excess? This is a question which demands the attention of all who have orchards and vines, and who are complaining of the want of fruit.

Are there any more cases such as this of Mr. Maynadier? and will your readers favor us with whatever may seem to have a bearing on this subject. It is an era of progress; and often progress may be a partial return to the old system of neglect.—

Balto. Co.

H. R. W.

### COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS.

We desire to acknowledge the receipt of many tickets of admission to Agricultural Fairs from all parts of the Country, and to return our hearty thanks for them. We only wish we could multiply ourself by 3, or 4, or 10, that we might be able to attend them all. We will only say we will do the best we can to be present, and when not present we will endeavor to glean the best items of Exhibitions for our columns. Several of these are past even as we go to press but they must accept our thanks.

The Maine State Jersey Cattle Association. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Pennsylvania State Fair, the Cecil County Agricultural Society, District Grange of Northern Virginia, the Burks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the Agricultural Society of Montgomery County, The "Press Lunch" of the Egg Harbor Wine Cultural Society from the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society and the Society of Arts, the Indiana State Fair, the National Cattle Growers Association, the Frederick County Agricultural Society, the Agricultural Society of Baltimore County, will all take the will for the deed should we fail to make our appearance; for the frailty of human nature will force us to forego some of them, even though the desire is with us to be on

hand on all such occasions. We urge upon the Farmer's not to fail in their patronage of those fairs held within a reasonable distance of their homes. Attend them; exhibit your best productions, your best stock; whatever you prize most about your place; get all the good you can for future guidance in your work, and your money and your time will be well spent, and bring you a genuine profit in the lapse of time.

#### THE FORESTRY MEETING,

The fourth annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress was duly held in the city of Boston, about 200 delegates from all parts of the Country being present. The cultivation of trees and the preservation of forests are getting to be items of great interest even in our comparatively young country, and every decade will add to the importance of more earnest attention to this subject. Men of mark are already enlisting among those who are far-sighted enough to see what the near future shall inevitably demand in this direction. Already in many sections very serious inconveniences are experienced from the fact of the careless destruction of forest trees. We hail, therefore, every gathering which shall tend to arouse the people to the necessity of thought and work in behalf of our forests.

#### State Fair.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, in conjunction with the Thirtieth Annual Exhibition of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Washington County, including also Franklin county Penna., Carroll county, Maryland, and Jefferson county, West Virginia, will be held at Hagerstown, Md., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct., 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d, 1885. This will be an important exhibition for the farmer's of Maryland, and all who feel an interest in agriculture should be present with a helping hand.

#### LOW WAGON BODIES.

The inconvenient, high up wagon bodies, so common in Maryland and throughout the greater part of our country, have been in use for hundreds of years. The time may have been, when the country was new, and rocks and stumps were plentiful in the roads, and the streets were very rough and uneven, that high bodies were a necessity for such conveyances, but no such necessity exists at present either in cities or in the country; except in very recently settled portions of heavily timbered and mountainous regions. At the New England Fair, which we attended, we did not see one of these old style, high up wagons for carrying loads; but we saw hundreds of the low down wagons in general use, hauling lumber, wood, iron, flour, bags, cases, boxes, machinery and merchandise of all descriptions. Particularly we observed them, loading and unloading heavy horse-powers on the show grounds; and two men could load and unload on one of these wagons with as great ease and facility as six men could on the old style. Then other considerations are strongly in their favor. The low down wagon is very simple in its construction, and much more easily and cheaply made than the old style. The hind axle passes through the hub of the wheel and then drops squarely down within about eight inches of the ground; while the front wheels have a straight axle as used in the old style. The body, which is only a flat bottom, is bolted firmly upon the top of the hind axle and swings under the front axle by a chain. Of course, this bottom is of heavy plank, with stakes and side boards if needed; which by the way are very seldom used. We have watched closely and carefully the working of these wagons here, and we can see no reason why they cannot be generally adopted in our city and throughout our State. They can be used for one, two or more horses, and the body being low and level twice as much



can be placed upon them as upon one of our drays. Besides the cost of construction is much less: a very important item. We have of course observed these in other places; but not so exclusively as in this locality.

Another item we will record here for the benefit of our readers. It is very seldom that we see in this part of the country the old style of dump cart, so very common in Baltimore, with one pair of wheels and shafts. The cart itself is made the same; but instead of the shafts, the cart has a short pole reaching to another pair of wheels and to these are attached the shafts for the horse. In this way the horse is relieved from the weight of the cart and can carry a greater load with more ease and safety, while the cart can be tilted the same as in the old style of cart. We have been assured that no one tries this new arrangement for wagons and carts that ever wishes to return to the old style again. We think the experiment one well worth a trial by our readers. It gives a really practical means of decreasing the expenditure of physical strength, and thus lightens the labors of those who need most such improvements for their comfort. When we see so many loads of foundation stone in our city on wagons from four to five feet above the ground, all of which has been loaded by hand; we can hardly calculate the blessing which would come to these laborers with the low bodies for wagons we have above described. And if to these, why not to all who need to move heavy goods? Let our readers make this improvement to lessen the burden of human toil.

#### Maryland Farmer.

We have received a specimen number of this old-established agricultural monthly. It is well worthy the attention of our farmers as it is well adapted to this section of the country. Price one dollar a year.—*Millford Chronicle*.

#### THE VALUE OF A HERD BOOK.

The advisability of a Herd Book for any recognized and valuable breed of cattle has never been matter for dispute among those who are interested in its perpetuation; and the usual advantages of such a sanction are enhanced in the case of English breeders of Guernsey cattle by the fact that they are in competition with the Island breeders, the purity of whose herds, owing to the local laws against importation, has ever been beyond question.

Legislation rigorously enforced for two centuries is the guarantee which the Island breeder gives to every purchaser who enters his yard; while an English breeder has hitherto only been able to offer the security of his own good word. This law may be, and probably is, first-rate, but it is obviously not as marketable as the appeal of his rival to the statute law of Guernsey.

This disadvantage, which is substantial enough in the home trade, is absolutely fatal to all chances of an export market. It is clear that American buyers, for instance, can not afford to incur the expenses and run the risks of carrying cattle across the Atlantic unless they are in a position to obtain very high prices indeed at the end of the voyage. And it is equally clear that those high prices will only be forthcoming for animals whose purity of origin is demonstrable. Certainty of pedigree must come in support of the promise of intrinsic value, and this combination once achieved there is no reason whatever why English Guernsey blood should not become as fashionable as that of the best known Island herds. Indeed, it is possible that foreign buyers may eventually prefer our cattle, for there is a growing opinion, probably well founded, of their superior hardiness.—*Live Stock Journal*. (London.)

VOLTAIC, Magnetic and Galvanic, are names applied to fertilizers manufactured by L. N. and J. S. Hopkins, and sold by R. D. Bradley, General Agent, 25 S. Gay Street. The manufacturers present strong recommendations of their fertilizers, and ask farmers to give them a trial. See advertisement in this number.

### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

There never was a time when intelligence had a greater cash value to the farmer than it has at the present. The great changes which have taken place in the demands of our local markets, caused in part by the rapid growth of cities and perhaps to a still greater extent by competition, have made it necessary to modify the methods which were formerly pursued. To grow crops profitably now, requires much more thought and skill than were needed a generation ago. Then, too, the comforts of life are so much more numerous, and the ways of living so much more expensive, that the farmer of the present needs to make his business more profitable than did one who lived before these changes had been introduced.

In order to obtain the skill and mental discipline which are indispensable to the attainment of the highest degree of success, education is absolutely essential. The farmer must not only be willing to work, but he must know how to work to the best advantage. The farmer who has had a common school education can, in a good degree, obtain the knowledge required by means of careful observation, and reading the best papers and books devoted to agriculture. But it is a much shorter, easier and more satisfactory way for a young man, who can avail himself of the privilege to attend an agricultural college, and have a systematic course of instruction in those sciences with which it is most important that he should be acquainted.

The above from the *American Cultivator* shows the importance of the agricultural colleges. Life is too short for each farmer to learn by his own experience alone. Give us all the experience and accumulated benefits of the agricultural colleges and papers. The farmer of means is thus prepared for quick returns, and the farmer without money is armed with a capital of a cash value in knowing the why and the how for every important operation on the farm.

Intelligent agriculture leads to improved stock and improved farming that is profitable as compared with improved manufacturing over the old way. Young men who bewail the lack of cash capital and young farmers generally should have a full appreciation of our agricultural colleges as a

bank in which they may become shareholders and draw their cash dividends from soil and stock when endorsed by energy, industry and ambition.—*Western Agriculturist*.

### CROP REPORT.

The September report of the Department of Agriculture shows the returns of winter wheat to be almost identical in results with those of July. There is a slight advance in Michigan, Texas, Maryland, and some other States, and a point or two of decrease in several. The general average is 65.8 against 65 in July.

Except as the result of threshing may change present expectation, the winter wheat area may be placed at 217,000,000 bushels, and the remaining area about 134,000,000. If injuries reported in the stack should prove to be greater than at present apparent, a few millions of reduction might still accrue.

The condition of corn still continues high, ranging from 90 to 100 in State averages. The general average is 95, against 96 in August. It was last year 94 in September. Frosts have wrought very little injury, and will be capable of little if deferred ten days. The prospect is still favorable for a crop slightly above an average.

#### MARYLAND.

The corn crop of the State was never more promising. Wheat, when harvested, sustained injury in some sections. It yielded much more per acre than it promised. At one time the crop was looked upon as a failure, but harvest increased the calculations of farmers very much. These remarks apply to the rye crop also, but the oat crop was superior every way to the same crop harvested last year. Both Irish and sweet potatoes are above an average crop for years past. Tobacco, where grown, was never looking better and more forward, giving promise of a fine crop both as to quantity and quality. A hail-storm in August did some considerable damage in Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties to a limited locality, destroying from \$5,000 to \$10,000 worth of this crop, as most of it was nearly fit to be "housed." The number of stock hogs for fattening, compared with last year, is reported as fully equal, while the average condition as to weight and size is not over 90 per cent.



## BALTIMORE COUNY FAIR.

The delay in issuing our magazine enables us to insert a brief notice of the Fair just closed. It was in many respects a decided success. The weather was all that could possibly be desired and the attendance greater than ever before in the history of this County Fair. The races which are always the great attraction at this Fair, called forth many expressions of satisfaction from visitors. No part of the exhibition, however, was more attractive than the Household Department. It was complete in every part, and we thought it worthy of being classed as "excellent!" The show of agricultural machinery was the largest and best ever brought together at any of our County Exhibitions. The display of stock was not up to the usual standard. There were some excellent specimens; but we must acknowledge our disappointment in observing so few in number, in this locality where so much first-class stock is owned. It was reported that the pleuropneumonia prevented some fine herds from appearing on the grounds. This, however, is not a sufficient excuse for the small exhibit of Horses, Hogs and Sheep. We were also disappointed in the show of Poultry, which was very meagre, most of the cages being empty. This may have resulted from the early time of the exhibit, the monthly season not having passed with the majority of flocks. The crowds in attendance, and the general appearance of the exhibits, and the special excellences of some of the departments overbalanced the defects and give us the impression that it might be aptly called a success.

The following premiums were awarded:  
*Horses*.—E. G. Merryman, 1st premium, Percheron Stallion; Wm. T. Walters, 2nd premium, Percheron Stallion, also, 1st premium Percheron Brood Mare.

*Heavy Draft Stallion*, Mare or Gelding, 1st premium, Shepherd Asylum. Filly,

one year old, first premium, C. Lyon Rogers.

*Cattle*.—Herefords, nearly all the premiums in this class awarded to E. G. Merryman.

*Fat Cattle*.—1st premium, E. G. Merryman.

*Sheep*.—Southdown Buck, 1st premium to John H. Janney; Buck Lamb, 1st premium, John H. Janney; pen of Ewes, 1st premium, E. G. Merryman.

*Implements and Machinery*.—The society's gold medal for the largest, best and most valuable and varied farm and garden implements and machinery collection was awarded to E. Whitman, Sons & Co. The silver medal for the second best to Griffith & Turner. Diplomas awarded to the following; J. W. Lee & Son, for fodder cutter; Kirkwood, for wind engine; A. B. Farquhar, vibrator separator; Marden's scales.

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 DELAYED.
 

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Our readers will observe that we appear this month in an entire new dress. Not only our reading matter, but the advertisements also have required much additional labor in their renewal. We have now an entire new office, not a single font of our old dress being used by us. We trust this necessary delay of a few days will be understood as the result of our very great improvements in type, and style, and substance.

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RACING IN QUEEN ANNE'S.—A series of Races extending over two days were held Sep. 23, and 24, at E. B. Emory's Popular Grove Course, near Centreville. These were for the development of fine blood among the Eastern Shore stock, and the competitors were mostly from that region. They were a satisfactory exhibit for those interested in the section represented.

## DOMESTIC RECIPES.

## OATMEAL.

If wanted for early breakfast, soak the oatmeal over night, in a small quantity of water. In the morning, cook in a farina kettle, or in a common jar set in a vessel of water, for about half an hour. Cracked wheat may be cooked in the same manner.

## QUICK MUFFINS.

One pint of sour cream, one pint of flour, three eggs, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in warm water. Add the soda to the cream, then the yolks of the eggs, add the flour and beat very light. Lastly the whites of eggs, beaten stiff.

## FRENCH ROLLS.

Two quarts of flour, one pint of milk, half a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of yeast, two tablespoonfuls of lard, one teaspoonful of salt. Rub the lard and salt into the flour. Scald the milk and let it cool to blood heat. Add sugar and yeast to the milk. Make a hole in the flour and pour the mixture into it without stirring. Do this at or before tea; then let it stand in a warm place until morning. Knead thoroughly and let it rise again until afternoon. Then roll out in rounds, spread melted butter over them and double over. Let them rise in pans.

## PLUM PUDDING, ENGLISH.

One pound each of currants and stoned raisins, dredged with flour, a quarter of a pound of beef suet, chopped fine, one pound of bread crumbs, a quarter of a pound of citron, eight eggs, half a pint of milk, one gill of sweet cider, one large coffeecup of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, mace and nutmeg to suit the taste. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add last. Boil seven hours in a bag, turn it several times while cooking. To be eaten with a rich sauce.

## TOMATO SAUCE.

Cut up fresh tomatoes and cook them in their own juice for half an hour, then put in a little onion, salt and pepper. Strain through a coarse sieve so that all will go through except the skins; then thicken with flour and add a piece of small butter. This is used as a sauce for chops etc.<sup>5</sup>

## BOOKS, CATALOGUES, &amp;c., RECEIVED.

We have received a very fine volume called the "NEWSPAPER RATE BOOK FOR 1885," from John F. Phillips & Co. It is a very desirable compendium for every firm having any connection with advertising; and what enterprising business man does not advertise?

We have also received a royal volume called the "NEWSPAPER ANNUAL," from N. W. Ayer & Son. Both these volumes are gotten up in beautiful style as to type and binding, and are very handy for reference.

OGILVIE'S POPULAR READING.—We have just received a copy of NUMBER TWENTY-TWO OF OGILVIE'S POPULAR READING—five stories—all complete. The stories are printed in large type, with handsome colored lithograph cover, also a handsome colored frontispiece, printed in twelve colors.

The price is only 30 cents, and is for sale by newsdealers, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, 31 Rose Street, New York.

THE MODEL COOK.—Orange Judd Co., New York.—Those in our household who are supposed to know about such things declare this to be one of the very best, with many common sense recipes, comparatively free from costly ingredients, which render other books of little use in the kitchen of those in moderate circumstances. It has 120 pages, good paper, well printed, nicely bound, and those who buy it will not go far astray.

WE will send the MARYLAND FARMER the balance of this year and all of next year, to January, 1887, for \$1.00. This is less than two cents a week for one of the best and most popular Agricultural Journals published.

Forward post office order or money, and oblige

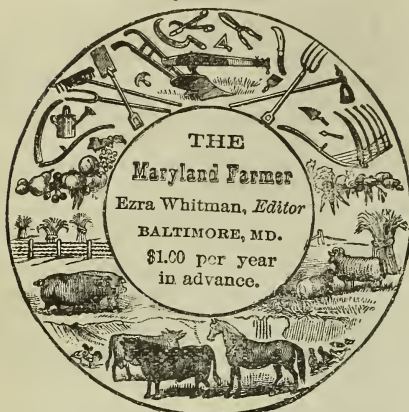
FRUIT.—We have received and tested with much satisfaction some specimens of the "Globe Peach." A yellow peach, large and beautiful to look upon, of excellent flavor, though somewhat acid, free stone. They came from Tuckerton Fruit Farm, Pa.

## "Fearless" Threshing Machine.

We call the attention of farmers and threshermen to the advertisement of the celebrated "Fearless" Threshing Machine, elsewhere in this paper. Unparalleled honors have been bestowed upon this machine, at fairs and exhibitions, State, National and International. And, as equally good and reliable evidences of superiority have been given, by the highest authority, times without number, persons desiring to purchase will do well to consult the manufacturer of the "FEARLESS," MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y.



The oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland,  
and for ten years the only one.



### A STANDARD MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

**Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,**

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EZRA WHITMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

141 WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

**BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 1st, 1885.**

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One Square, 10 lines . .	\$ 1.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 12.00
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One Page . . . . .	20.00	45.00	75.00	120.00

Special rates for cover pages.

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Advertisements to secure insertion in the ensuing month should be sent in by the 20th of the month.

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#### The Fall Race Meeting at Pimlico.

Let it not be forgotten by all who love this exciting sport, that the coming Fall meeting to be held at Pimlico, and continue four days, is confidently expected to be one of the most brilliant of all its meetings heretofore. Such noted horses as Miss Woodford, Freeland, Bersan and others will face the start. The purses are large, and the club managed by reliable gentlemen.